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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts and illustrations for publication wish to have their articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

They are extremely mistaken who assume this morning that the death of Mayor GAYNOR narrows the question now before the citizens of New York to a choice between dishonest government and Hapgood fusion. As THE SUN has pointed out from the beginning of this extraordinary canvass, the good citizen is going to the polls this year to make his own fusion. Selecting his candidate for each particular office on the merits of the individual, he is going to care less than ever before in the history of municipal politics for party nomenclature. He is going to take the good wherever he finds it, and to reject the doubtful that is tied up with the good. He is going to safeguard the city, so far as his vote can do it, alike from revolution, from extravagance and from plunder. His very first concern, we should say, is to save New York from the immeasurable disaster of the socialist or semi-socialist experiments portended by the continued presence of Mr. JOHN PURSAY MITCHELL at the head of the Hapgood ticket. If the promoters of Hapgood fusion desire to make a really simple issue with Tammany Hall, let them reconsider MITCHELL, the Hearstian favorite and subway blocker, and put up a candidate for Mayor who in sanity, ability, integrity and independence of sinister influence is Judge McCall's superior. If they can find such a man, fortunate the alternative for the town and its people!

The Senate and the Presidency.

Trying to dissuade the Hon. OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD from taking a transferee to the Senate, our esteemed contemporary the *Herald* says:

"No member of the Senate has ever become President."

Mr. UNDERWOOD has not, we believe, been stung by that mocking gadfly of Presidential ambition; but the Senate has been an excellent school of Presidents. MONROE, J. Q. ADAMS, JACKSON, VAN BUREN, PIERCE, BUCHANAN, HARRISON were all Senate graduates who took a higher degree; and GARFIELD, as everybody knows, would have taken his seat in the Senate if he had not been elected President.

New York's Organization Republican Mayor.

In an authoritative biography of ARTHUR LOGAN KLINE of Brooklyn, Alderman from the Fifty-first district, Vice-Chairman of the Board of Aldermen since January 1, 1912, President of the Board of Aldermen since June 7, 1913, and Mayor of New York City since Wednesday, September 10, appears the subjoined summary of his major political alliances:

"He has adhered strictly to sound Republican principles."

"He is a member of the Tenth Assembly District Republican Club, and has figured in all the activities of that organization."

"He has also been a member of the Kings County Republican General Committee for the past twelve years, and has taken part in all the deliberations and enterprises of that very powerful committee."

This is the man who succeeded to the office of Mayor on Mr. GAYNOR's death. He should know something about the city government. He was an Alderman from January, 1904, to January, 1908. In the latter year he was appointed by President ROOSEVELT an assistant appraiser of merchandise in the customs service, and in 1911 he was again elected an Alderman as a Republican. Made Vice-Chairman of the board, he automatically succeeded JOHN PURSAY MITCHELL as President of that body when Mr. MITCHELL quit his city office. The clauses of the Charter under which Mr. KLINE will exercise the authority of Mayor are clear. They provide that:

"The Board of Aldermen shall elect a Vice-Chairman to preside over its meetings, who shall possess the powers and perform the duties of the President of the Board of Aldermen."

What those powers and duties are the Charter sets forth in this fashion:

"Whenever there shall be a vacancy in the office of Mayor . . . the Presi-

dent of the Board of Aldermen shall act as Mayor and possess all the rights and powers of Mayor . . .

"In case of a vacancy he shall so act until noon of the first day of January succeeding the election at which the Mayor's successor shall be chosen."

"It shall not be lawful for the President of the Board of Aldermen when acting as Mayor in consequence of the sickness or absence from the city of the Mayor, to exercise any power of appointment to or removal from office, unless such sickness or absence of the Mayor shall have continued thirty days; or to sign, approve, or disapprove any ordinance or resolution unless such sickness or absence shall have continued at least nine days."

It will be seen that the time limitation on the acting Mayor's powers of appointment, removal, and approval of ordinances is designed to restrain that official only in case of the Mayor's non-attendance through temporary absence or sickness, not when the office is vacant. Mr. KLINE possesses now and will possess until noon of January 1 all the powers formerly exercised by WILLIAM J. GAYNOR.

Mr. KLINE presided over the Board of Aldermen in its meeting on June 17, at which the Curran police jury committee's report was defeated because of its demand for the removal of Commissioner WALDO. Mr. KLINE peremptorily refused to vote on the proposal, and from this it has been judged that his sympathies do not lie with the extremists among the late Mayor's opponents. He has protested against the city's habit of carrying unimproved real estate, a source of great expense to the taxpayers, and has therein shown a disposition to regard as important the essential but non-sensational duties of public office. He granted all night licenses to respectable liquor dealers in Coney Island for the present celebration, thus indicating a not illiberal attitude toward merry-makers.

Mr. KLINE's service may be too short for the accomplishment of great things, but it will afford him an opportunity to write a respectable name on the roster of Mayors. Surely, the presence in that office of an organization Republican is a novelty in this town worth contemplating.

A Great Public Character.

To this generation the name of JOHN T. McKANE, once so mighty and so abhorred in the politics of this State, is not even a memory. Mostly unknown to or unheeded by the general public are the brilliant energy and wealth of legal and intellectual resource which first lifted WILLIAM J. GAYNOR above the obscurity of that ancient unfamiliar Brooklyn and Long Island affair in which we of Manhattan took but a languid or patronizing interest.

The fighter of bosses, the advocate of the taxpayers, even the Supreme Court Judge, had left only a vague and fugitive popular impression, so swift is the procession of events and personalities in this town and so multitudinous and distracting are the calls upon this rather fatigued and cynical world in a world of New Yorkers.

The Gaylor of the last four years, Mayor GAYNOR, the homely, multangular and always salient figure of so much attraction and repulsion, must have been the continuation and unfolding of the earlier, but he took on a sharpness of contour, a warmth of color and an unflinching and varying charm, felt and acknowledged even by enemies of the official. He was a great, an original character.

There have been reformers dry as summer dust and austere as an old rural slate gravestone. There have been popular idols who were nothing but sanctity and sawdust; there have been orators and writers who were nothing but words and style; personally hollow as drums. Mayor GAYNOR had plenty of faults; he was irritable—there was plenty of physical excuse for it in his last days—he sometimes went too far and fast both on and off the bench; he fought without gloves; his humor and temperament did not always tempt him to be charitable to his opponents, who, to be sure, were seldom charitable to him; he liked to swat; he was more than "a good hater," he was a pitiless scorner of many; he turned not the other cheek but the other fist to those who assailed him; he was hot tempered, like many generous and placable natures; he saw his enemies in hell's own black, his friends in rose colors; he was impatient sometimes; he seemed a little fickle politically sometimes; far enough from a saint and right down near the passions, prejudices, hatreds, affections, the sympathies and the laughter of common men.

He had a constituency, a public which took in most of these United States. He brought "that halting slave" EPICURETUS "down to the people," as ZATHASTRA would say. His letters, at times bitter, humorous, ironical, saturated in the strong juices of his character, enriched with long serious study and experience, ranging without effort from the so-called heights or depths of scholarship to the more difficult and dangerous art of saying the right thing to a child; there is one monument of his engaging and unusual mind. He had more than a little of Dr. FRANKLIN in him, the shrewd, kindly, philosophic, life studying and life enjoying, tolerant pagan FRANKLIN; and he had enough of that "unequaled instinct for the jugular vein," which RUFUS CHOATE attributed to JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

When he was near death at an as-

sassin's hand the people of New York found him out and in a sort of passionate but sincere remorse honored a worthy public servant, a compelling individuality, a strong attractive complex of traits and talents, a friend. Now no unkindly death silences a long storm of detraction and restores the real GAYNOR to his city.

Knights of the Taxi.

Who says that romance is gone out of modern life, killed by the inventions of the age? Is it not a true statement to affirm that by those very inventions romance has been restored to its rightful place? There are tears for the gallant steed, the faithful servant of man, his fellow fighter, fellow sportsman, fellow traveler through the ages, and groans for the unresponsive, unromantic iron and steel of the automobile that has supplanted him. But could there in any age since the days of chivalry, when Ireland knights and horses clashed in the lists, could there have been witnessed so romantic a spectacle as that which delighted the eyes of wayfarers who chanced to wander down Thirty-fourth street after 10 o'clock the other night?

There, before the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel was waged a Homeric combat between the knights of the saffron and those who were blazoned across the backs of their steeds the mystic motto "I. T. O. A." The knights of the saffron, who are less felicitously described in the news columns of the morning press as the chauffeurs employed by the Yellow Taxicab Company, were holding their castle, namely, the cab stand outside the Waldorf-Astoria, against a determined attack by the Iron knights. There was charge and counter charge, the two parties directing their steeds with grim determination and reckless disregard of consequences; there were the cries of heroes, the groans of automobiles locked in deadly combat, the crashing of lamps and the ripping of mudguards.

It is impossible to conceive of so romantic an affair happening in the old days of horse drawn cabs. The horses, untrained to war's alarms, would have refused to charge; the drivers would have striven degenerately with words unyined and the whole affair would have petered out in a competition in profanity until the nearest policeman came along and told the contestants to move on.

Little did the blameless gentlemen who framed the new taxicab ordinances imagine that they would be instrumental in bringing about a revival of the exciting days of chivalry.

A March on Boston City Hall.

If the grandiose architecture of the Ancient and Honorable garrison of Fort Parker, Boston, left any room, we should dearly love to get in an embrasure on School street and watch the City Hall. About it mighty passions are stirring. Inside of it the members of the City Council wait, if not with "bated breath," as the Ancients would say, with such dread expectation as froze the Roman Senators who listened for the footsteps of BREXUS and the Gauls.

Will the City Council appropriate the money for a school stadium, as his Honor the Hon. Honey Fitz and the schoolboys of Boston demand? And yet the Council has not yielded; threatens not to yield. Honey Fitz has given it two weeks to submit. If at the end of that time (and some days of it are gone already) those already or unfaithful councilors are still deaf to the cry of Honey and Humanity the schoolboys of Boston will repeat in adaptation that demonstration of their predecessors of 1775 who marched on General GAGE and told him that his sliding on the Common must and should be preserved. See old fashioned reading books if your memory is weak.

Yes, the schoolboys of Boston, headed and commanded by that Boston brood of a boy Honey Fitz, who was born and went to school in Boston, South Boston, East Boston, Boston Neck, Dorchester, Roxbury, Brighton, Allston, Jamaica Plain, South Cove, Fort Hill, Bowdoin Square and other places too numerous to mention, will march, march, march on the City Hall and force the City Council to consent to a schoolboy stadium.

Honey Fitz has got most of the Boston population of full age. Now he gets the rest. The most persuasive, joyous and melodious goosoon and one of the most successful politicians that breathe the vital air.

A long despatch from Colorado Springs indicates that the proceedings of the American Public Health Association are sensational if not helpful. Aside from the prediction that the entire human race will become insane we read that one of the learned medical authorities made this useful announcement:

"If things keep on as they are going, if the capacity for motherhood continues to diminish as rapidly as at present, the last child will be born before 2012, and in the year 2017 there will be a world in which there will be no babies."

If there might also be a world in which there were no melodramatic and emotional spouters of the pseudo scientific variety most of us would agree that we ought to be grateful for such compensation.

No other man of the far flung race of MILLER, not HUON, JOE or he of the ascension robes, deserves as much of mankind as that MILLER of St. Clairsville, Ohio, who if the despatches sent there are not too eager and rosy, has produced an onion, a marriage of the Bermuda and the golden yellow, of color white and gold, mild, savory, hardy, absolutely odorless or even actually fragrant. Onions are more healthful than health, yet many of us, having a decent regard for the nostrils of mankind, dare to eat the hearty bulb only in solitude or in some private place. It is never enough to be "generous" Buckeye Miller has abolished the curse of malodor, has given the world an onion no longer mephitic, no longer impinging upon delicate sensibilities, onions will be eaten at all and between meals and may well lower the

cost of living. Raw onion and a piece of black bread is breakfast for a king or an epicure. Fried, boiled, member of a salad, comrade of a beefsteak, the onion is always a joy and a comfort; and now he can be admitted to all societies and mouths.

It is the Tully of Texarkana, Senator MONROE SHREPPARD of Texas, whose well known eloquence, good sense and good taste appear in this passage:

"Democracy's rock of ages, WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN."

According to the Texarkana Tully Mr. BRYAN's character and eloquence "illustrate the purest purposes that ever animated a human heart." At present "the purest purposes" are bringing \$250 a piece.

A man named HARBURG—Boston Advertiser.

When you're trying your hand at less majesty and less of magnates who may not refer airily to "a man named SHAKESPEARE" or "one JULIUS CAESAR?" And what was the Roman to the mighty Manhattan JULIUS?

Sailor OLSEN asked Walter PLESS to give him \$40 in dry bills for his \$10 in wet paper. OLSEN put the dry bills in his pocket. PLESS asked several times for the wet money. OLSEN laughed each time and said: "The dry bills are better than the wet ones."

Then, in the name of reason, why hold him up to reproach? Is this a reward for decency and sobriety, industry and the love of work?

So of Mr. Carnegie: what has he done? The steel for a bridge in Washington over Rock Creek cost 3.6 cents a pound; this was before Carnegie. Recently it was 3.6 cents a pound with Carnegie. Carnegie does not know at what price, but current quotations are about 1.6 cents; largely Carnegie's doing. Like the famous "mouse trap" man, the world made a beaten path to Carnegie's door. Carnegie is at lower prices than any one else; what crime is that? He taught the industry that it could not afford not to afford improvements, paid better wages, made better goods and sold them cheaper.

The Senator, I would not do with his money what he does; but that is his business.

Is the argument to be, stated candidly, that the poor voters are not, many are poor. Therefore no matter what your virtues, no how little it is my affair, I will point at you, for that is my cue.

Senator Norris would be the first to repudiate, with honest indignation, such a suggestion; but that is the logic of such statements.

NEW YORK, September 11.

SECRETARY BRYAN.

An American of French Birth on the Itinerant Lecturer.

To the EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: What can be said or printed on M. Bryan's lecture touring on education or other subjects in the United States? He is a Frenchman, Englishman, German or even a Spaniard, peoples of which the mentality does not go further than to understand that the duty of a Secretary of State is to invent every minute of his life to the service of his country as he is called to such an honor.

Hence the astonishment and amusing inquiries of European newspapers as to the one of the *Excelsior* produced in this city asking M. Bryan to tell the French public his reasons for attending the Chautauqua fair with a cargo of educational goods when indeed he could better invest his time in problems of education as those which are confronting not only the Monroe Doctrine but also what might be some day the vital interests of the United States "en autres lieux," as a Dadaist would say.

"The Law Must Take Its Course," as He Said in the Case of Sickles.

To the EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Does it not seem to the unprejudiced observer that Mr. William Sulzer's "defence" consists of a kind of political blackmail, which every one who voted "against him," or in favor of trying the charges against him, is threatened with defeat at the polls?

Who are these men who control the polls? By what methods are they doing it? Certainly not in the way which should win the confidence of a well balanced person of perception. What "gang" or "combination" has "ring" back of him which he can so confidently use to smother inquiry and rely for "vindication" upon blackmailing with promise of defeat to any one who turns the searchlight upon him? Will you please in your columns quote what he said about an old and feeble man, General Sickles, who had been made the tool of circumstances and was accused of far less serious wrong than is Mr. Sulzer? At that time Mr. Sulzer said:

The law must take its course regardless of rank and record of the offender, and if General Sickles misappropriated trust funds he is a criminal.

Sickles was summarily deposed. It is significant that the same newspapers and other avenues of making or presenting public opinion which so fiercely and remorselessly assailed General Sickles are now, as did the *Excelsior* and *Excelsior*, asserting that misappropriation of public funds should not be counted against a schoolboy stadium.

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ROBBING THE RICH.

Senator Norris's Scheme to Penalize Thrift and Accumulation.

To the EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: What is the moral of Senator Norris's recent speech against great fortunes? It is strange to learn the Astor and Carnegie millions, for no one pretends that the fallacy of the "unearned increment" has caught to do with the steel master's money. Computation shows that the \$2,000,000 now in the hands of the Astor family, by the original Astor, say 100 years ago, if at 4 per cent. interest compounded annually, would now amount to \$101,023,000, somewhat more, but the five per cent. interest would permit of a closer calculation. If interest were paid each half year, as is common, the total would be \$104,964,000. Apparently the public owes Mr. Astor from eleven to fifteen million for better, but perhaps the doctrine of loot your neighbor is not reversible. Figured at 10 per cent., often paid in the West, the total would almost buy the country. I take no account of taxes, and hence with these figures included there is no "unearned increment."

But what is the argument? Surely the Senator does not declaim against thrift! The original John Jacob accumulation in the world available permit of foresight, industry and accumulative acumen of the highest order, and then invested in what he thought would increase in value. What, in the Senatorial opinion, ought he to do with the money? The logic of it is not to accumulate at all, or, if you do, put it all into "cats and dogs" and lose it. What doctrine is that to preach in the most improvident and extravagant country in the world?

The Senator, with candor, says: As far as I know, none of them [the Astor family] has ever done a dishonest act in the acquisition of his property. As far as I know, the present young Mr. Astor is perfectly honorable, perfectly honest, and has no desire to do anything to secure his fortune that is illegal, disreputable, unfair and dishonest.

Then, in the name of reason, why hold him up to reproach? Is this a reward for decency and sobriety, industry and the love of work?

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CUBAN EX-SENATOR ON TRIAL.

Charge Against Jose Frías.

Two picture postcards and a cablegram formed the principal evidence offered in the Tombs police court yesterday to support Hugh J. Reilly's perjury charge against ex-Senator Jose Antonio Frías of Cuba, who was arrested on Sunday. Magistrate Campbell heard witnesses for both sides and asked the lawyers to submit briefs on September 25.

Reilly, who went to Cuba at the time of the American occupation, later was associated with Frías in getting several concessions and contracts for railroads and public works from the Cuban Government and the city of Cienfuegos. Frías says he was Reilly's partner, but Reilly insists that he merely employed the former Senator as a lawyer.

In August, 1912, under pressure from the State Department and President Taft, the Cuban Government paid Reilly \$557,667.78 on a disputed claim. On August 22 of this year Justice Weeks in the Supreme Court in this city enjoined Reilly from disposing of any part of this money or of Cienfuegos Railway and Power Company stock and Espada Cemetery property in Havana.

Frías made affidavit that Reilly had permitted the partnership claims by going with him on February 28, 1911, to the Cuban consulate in this city where the signatures of both men to Reilly's assignment of 20 per cent. of his claim to Frías were authenticated.

Reilly says there was no such visit to the consulate and that he never signed an assignment.

In court yesterday Emory G. Buckner, attorney for Reilly, produced as a witness W. S. Beck of Burlington, N. J., cashier of the United States East Iron Pipe Company. He testified that he called on Reilly in Havana on February 28, 1911, the day of the alleged Reilly-Frías visit to the Cuban Consul's office in this city. He identified two postcards sent to members of his family saying that he had signed Reilly's name to a partnership claim.

Frías admitted on the stand that he might be mistaken as to the exact time in February, 1911.

4 MONTHS IN BRONX TO VOTE.

New County Must Show Residence From July 4.

ALBANY, Sept. 11.—Voters in the new county of The Bronx will be required to show that they have a residence of at least four months preceding the election this year in order to vote in November. The new county will be created by the action of the Legislature on a bill introduced by Attorney-General Carmody in response to the following question submitted to him by the State Superintendent of Elections:

"Is it proper, having other qualifications of a voter, but who will not have been a resident within the territory included by Bronx county for four months preceding the general election of 1913, qualified to vote there?"

"It is clear that the Legislature has provided for the election of these officers and consequently the voters must have the qualifications of residence elsewhere set forth in the Constitution," says Attorney-General Carmody. "The fact that residence of four months within the territory to be included in Bronx county was not required, but a residence of four months elsewhere in New York county, was allowed to electors who voted on the referendum, has no application now, since last year the act erecting the county was not operative until after the election."

Secretary of the National Association of Manufacturers. He corroborated some of the testimony of Col. Mulhall and Representative McDermott.

He said he had been told by Representative Gardner of New Jersey that he was "browbeaten" by Speaker Cannon and his associates for the Senate defeated by special interests because of his advocacy of the eight hour bill. He confirmed McDermott's testimony that he had gone to the labor leader in 1912 to inform him that Mulhall was prepared to expose the manufacturers' association through Mr. Gardner's testimony.

While giving his testimony Mr. Gompers sat facing several officials and attorneys of the National Association of Manufacturers. He corroborated some of the testimony of Col. Mulhall and Representative McDermott.

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